



The Intelligencer.

Office Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

By Minister Phelps thinks coercion the only way to deal with the Irish question, let him resign his post as American Minister and run for Parliament as a Tory.

Does the Register think the people ought or ought not to be allowed to vote on a prohibitory amendment? This is a pertinent question in view of the Register's comments on the Republican position.

PROTESTANT Ireland riots while Catholic Ireland is peaceful. Those who have tried to show that the Catholics seek to force a sectarian issue into imperial politics ought either to be able to explain this or consent to do the Catholics justice.

And here is another international issue—the Queen of England had the effrontery to refuse to invite Mr. Bonanza Mackay to her State ball. Perhaps Her Majesty never heard that Sister Mackay's daughter is married to a macaroni prince.

SCOTLAND'S crofters are not so numerous as the Irish Nationalists. When the people of Great Britain—English, Irish, Scotch and Welsh—understand what is really involved in "the classes against the masses," the classes will have to step aside and see the procession go by.

A powerful syndicate is ready to take up John Roach's ship-building business and place the sturdy old man at the head of it. Mr. Cleveland's Administration hasn't been able to destroy public confidence in the man who has done more than any other for American ship-building.

The esteemed Register doesn't find time today when Mr. Tilden began and when he ended the term which entitled him to be elected ex-President; nor has it the presence of mind to point to any official act of his performed in the presidential office. Instead of doing anything of this kind it asks the INTELLIGENCER to tell "when Kutherford B. Hayes was elected President by the people." That interesting event occurred in the year of grace 1876, the only year in which the Democracy ever showed enough confidence in Mr. Tilden's strength, or sufficient admiration of the marked abilities which it now mourns, to give him a nomination for the Presidency.

He expected to be re-nominated in 1880, after the "flood" cry had been rampant for four years. He would gladly have accepted it in 1881, when there was still a feeble fraud cry, but a generation had arisen which knew not Tilden. In both of these campaigns the people were asked to "avenge the wrongs of '76," but neither time in the person of Mr. Tilden. In respect of the "flood" issue we beg to call our neighbor's attention to some comments by the Pittsburgh Dispatch, an independent newspaper:

There has been an effort among some of the Democratic organs to prolong beyond his life, the claim of fraud in 1876 which has always been an *ex parte* assertion and was practically abandoned by the Democracy in 1880. Whatever may have been the truth as regards the election of Tilden or Hayes it is a dead issue now, and should receive sepulture with the remains of the departed chieftain. No good can be done by keeping up an old charge which has no bearing upon the present issues of politics. The fraud cry must be buried with Tilden. There are plenty of live issues to occupy the attention of the American people.

Republican newspapers have spoken kindly of Mr. Tilden and, as a rule, done him full justice. At such a time it comes with bad grace from Democratic newspapers to assert for him a claim which, to live, they did not think strong enough to entitle him to a second nomination. If they thought him wronged, why didn't they give him another nomination, and so afford the people a chance to repair the wrong?

THE PRECIOUS METALS.

The production of the country in the last calendar year.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 8.—Dr. Jas. P. Kimball, the Director of the mint, has completed his report on the production of gold and silver in the United States during the calendar year 1885.

The production of gold is estimated at \$1,800,000, an increase of \$1,000,000 over the estimate for the calendar year 1884. The production of silver for the calendar year 1885, calculated at the coining rate in silver dollars, is estimated at \$1,000,000, an increase of \$200,000.

Colorado still retains the foremost rank as the largest producer of precious metals, the amount of gold and silver produced in that State being valued at \$1,300,000 in 1885, an increase of \$1,000,000 over the production of the former having increased from \$900,000 in 1883 to nearly \$1,300,000 in 1885, and in 1886 to \$1,350,000. New Mexico and Dakota at it held their own, while the production of Arizona slightly decreased. While the United States lost by net exportation during the year \$15,507,824 in silver, it gained \$12,228,501 by net importation of gold.

The result of this inquiry leads the director to the conclusion either that the consumption of gold and silver in industrial arts has fallen off since 1883, or that there is less disposition in the returns than heretofore as between original and secondary manufacturers.

President Returns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 7.—The President arrived in Washington from New York about 10 o'clock to-night, and proceeded direct to the White House. Secretaries Whitney and Endicott and Private Secretary Lamont are expected to return from New York in a few days. Acting Secretary Fairchild will return to-morrow.

CUTTING'S SENTENCE.

THE EXCITEMENT ON BOTH SIDES.

Increased by Result of the Trial—Consul Brigham Appears in Court with the Prisoner—The latter appeals to the United States—Trouble is Feared.

St. Louis, Mo., August 8.—A special from El Paso says: As sentence was pronounced upon Cutting at Paso Del Norte, Mexico, last evening, the prisoner turned slightly pale but was otherwise thoroughly composed. When the reading of the sentence was finished, he asked in a loud voice of the court, at the same time pointing to Medina, "About the \$500; is that creature to get any of it?" At this point Consul Brigham intervened to stop him. "If the prisoner uses insulting language," said the Judge, "I can add something to the term of his sentence." Judge Brigham assured the court that neither he nor Cutting meant any disrespect to it. "Let us understand," said Judge Brigham, "just what this is for."

"It is for the publication on the other side of an article which is held to have vitiated a reconciliation made on this side."

"And this act on the other side," continued Judge Brigham, "was construed on this side as a contempt of court."

To this the court replied in the negative. The court then turned to the prisoner and asked, "Do you wish to appeal under the protection of your government?" "I do," replied Mr. Cutting.

"Do you wish to take an appeal to the Supreme Court?" the judge asked.

"I have no appeal make except to the Government of the United States," said Mr. Cutting.

"If you desire to take an appeal," said Judge Brigham, "you have five days in which to give notice. Do you wish to sign the proceedings of this court?"

"I sign nothing," replied Mr. Cutting.

"Do you wish to express satisfaction or dissatisfaction with the sentence?"

"No, sir; I have never recognized your court or jurisdiction, and I do not recognize its right to imprison me for one hour."

Cutting was then taken back to jail and will be sent to Chihuahua in a day or two.

THE PEOPLE EXCITED.

No sooner was the fact of Cutting's sentence known than towns on the Mexican and American sides were wild with excitement over the matter. Two secret meetings were held here, and companies of minute men were organized. The merchants fear him if the soldiers are not promptly on hand. They realize that Congress only can declare war.

But superior number of Mexican soldiers in Paso del Norte would play havoc with the single company now at Ft. Bliss, one mile from El Paso. Arms and ammunition are not scarce, however, and citizens are secretly organizing so as to act on the defensive.

This exhibition of Mexican hostility to the United States, and the indignation of the American people, has been the cause of the numerous mass meetings which are being held.

MEXICANS INVADE THE UNITED STATES.

A dispatch from Rio Grande City, Texas, says a heavy force of revolutionists crossed the river into Texas on Thursday night. A troop of the Eighth United States Cavalry was ordered yesterday from Kincaid barracks to pursue and disarm them.

MEXICAN ARMY IN TEXAS.

NEW LARDO, MEX., August 7.—All day long yesterday the recently arrived troops in this place paraded the streets in different parts of the city. The force numbers about 4,000 men, of which one company is cavalry and one artillery. The latter company went clear to the river bank two or three times and swung the muzzles of their cannon toward Texas with great bravado.

This exhibition of Mexican hostility to the United States, and the indignation of the American people, has been the cause of the numerous mass meetings which are being held.

Eighty cavalry horses for the Lower Rio Grande arrived at Laredo last night bound for Brownsville.

LAMAR WANTS HIM BOUNDED.

Pension Commissioner Black may be Exiled to Austria.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 8.—It has been known for some time that the relations between Commissioner of Pensions Black and Secretary Lamar have been far from cordial, and that an open breach might be expected at any time. It is learned, upon what seems to be the best of authority, that the Secretary of the Interior asked the President some time ago to provide for General Black elsewhere, in order that the official harmony of the Interior Department may continue. The President is said to have expressed his willingness to do this, provided General Black would acquiesce. Before leaving for California a consultation was held and it is understood that an arrangement was perfected, whereby Black is to be sent to Austria, which position is now vacant, while ex-Governor Glen is to be made Commissioner of Pensions. The fact that Mr. Glen was not a soldier, however, may induce the President to change his plan, as he has thus far given the position to a man who is known to be ex-soldier as far as possible. There is every reason to believe that General Black has been tendered the Austrian mission, and those in the confidence of Governor Blair assert that the President has decided to send him to Austria, and the Secretary of the Interior relative to the pension commissioner.

DISASTROUS FIRES.

Destroy several towns in the Wisconsin lumber region.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., August 8.—Forest fire in Clark county to-day communicated to the towns of Spencer and Colby, and the former completely in ashes and scorched the latter. Fire is also raging in the outskirts of Chippewa Falls, and the citizens are at the engine house ready for emergency.

At Spencer, a town of 1,000 people, the flames were in the main street, and the houses were in flames. The fire was caused by a lightning bolt striking a tree, which set it on fire. The fire spread rapidly, and the town was in flames. The fire was caused by a lightning bolt striking a tree, which set it on fire. The fire spread rapidly, and the town was in flames.

Another Congressional Failure.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 8.—Secretary Lamar has requested the Secretary of War to detail a sufficient force of men to properly police the Yellowstone National Park. This action is made necessary by the failure of Congress to make appropriation to pay the salaries of 100 officers under the control of the Interior Department.

Sentence of Two Men Commuted.

RALPH, N. C., August 7.—Governor Seales to-day commuted the sentence of William Gooch and James Smith, of Raleigh, to imprisonment for twenty years.

They were under sentence to be hanged September 11, for the murder of John A. O'Connell, of this city.

THE ANARCHISTS' DEFENSE.

The Proceedings Saturday—Violence on the Stand—A Surprise.

Chicago, August 7.—There was another crush of spectators present at the resumption of the trial of the Anarchists before Judge Gray to-day. Samuel Fielden was called to the stand again and questioned by Mr. Fisher, of the defense.

"How long," he asked, "have you believed in overturning the present form of Government by force?" "I do not know as I have ever believed in changing the present Government by force. I have believed that in the nature of things the Government would have to be changed by force."

He said he had made many speeches, but not always of a Socialistic and Anarchistic tendency, and that he had \$2 worth of stock in the *Alarm*.

On re-examination he declared that in his speech he said that Washington, Johnson and John Brown had occupied the same position toward abuses of government, and that the Socialists did toward the present social system. In urging workmen to organize he only contemplated that they would be able by their means to obtain a greater share of the products of the country; a more even division of the fruits of labor. He had no knowledge that any immediate violence would be employed. He had no intention that a dynamite bomb would be thrown.

At the afternoon session Joseph R. Keefe, a Socialist and director of the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, testified that Schwab was not at the Haymarket meeting. S. T. Ingham testified that he was at the Haymarket meeting, and saw Fielden alight from the wagon and heard the bomb explode. He believed Fielden did not do any shooting and thought he left the vicinity as rapidly as he could. He noticed that the firing seemed to come from the police.

The witness produced a circular which he swore was handed him on the street. It was one of those from which the words "Workingmen, arm yourselves and appear in force!" had been omitted. This is only circular of that kind that has been shown to the court. It is evidence in the defense, which has been preserved since the Haymarket riot by a witness present at the meeting.

The point was a surprise to the State and to everyone present and was explained in the cross-examination conducted by Mr. Ingham. The witness contradicted himself on one or two immaterial points relating to the succession of speakers at the Haymarket, etc., but in the main his story was the same. He was not hostile. One or two more witnesses were examined, but their testimony was immaterial, and the court adjourned till Monday.

AT IT AGAIN.

A Socialistic Picnic Yesterday—Defendant Neebe Speaks.

CHICAGO, August 8.—Twenty-three passenger coaches were chartered to the Socialist Publishing Company this morning by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway. Into these cars men, women and children were packed like so many herrings. The party was bound for Sheffield, Ind., and the proceeds of the enterprise were to go toward defraying the costs of defending the Anarchists now on trial. At 10 o'clock this morning the train pulled out, followed later in the day by straggling crowds on the outbound accommodation trains. A rough approximation places the number of the crowd at the picnic at between 5,000 and 6,000. Beer was freely sold, and there was more or less disorder, but not of a serious character. About 5 p. m. Dr. Ernst Schmidt mounted an improvised platform and addressed the picnicers. His subject was the Anarchist party. Dr. Schmidt called upon his hearers to stand by the doctrine of Socialism and transmit it to their children. The men on trial, he said, were self-constituted martyrs, who should be upheld and encouraged. He had no doubt that even a jury composed for the most part of capitalists would vindicate the cause of Socialism and its advocates now on trial for their lives. He was glad that last week had been responded to in so like a manner.

The speaker was lastly cheered and as he jumped down from his perch shrill cries of "Neebe" went up.

That worthy, the only defendant on trial, was on the outskirts of the crowd, a attentive listener to the Doctor's discourse. He was then stepped and spoke in the face of the shoulders of enthusiastic admirers. It was sometime before quiet was restored. The sight of the man seemed to excite the crowd and the words resounded by their huzzas. Neebe was to stand by the doctrine of Socialism and transmit it to their children. The men on trial, he said, were self-constituted martyrs, who should be upheld and encouraged. He had no doubt that even a jury composed for the most part of capitalists would vindicate the cause of Socialism and its advocates now on trial for their lives. He was glad that last week had been responded to in so like a manner.

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LADY IN THE TOMB.

THE OBSEQUIES OF MR. TILDEN.

At Greystone Saturday—Many Famous men present at the Services—Famous Servants bear the Coffin—The President Checks a Tendency to Cheer.

New York, August 7.—It has been a cold, raw day here, but not so chilling as at Greystone. The Tilden villa, situated on a high point of land above the Hudson, received the full force of the rain-laden wind during the hours devoted to the funeral. The train bearing the casket did not arrive from Oneida until 6:30. When at last it came, the casket was taken with delay to Greystone. The silver plate bearing the name inscribed, "Samuel J. Tilden," had been finished the day before, and all that had to be done was to screw it on to the cedar lid. Before the full length glass lid of the interior casket was fastened into place, a white pink was put into the upper buttonhole of the dress coat and a white cravat was tied around the high collar on the neck.

The satin-trimmed cedar lid was closed, and the servants of Mr. Tilden bore the casket toward the station and stairway and through the hall and laid it on the catafalque with the head toward the south. A bouquet of calla lilies and white roses was placed near the head of the casket and a sheaf of palm at the foot. Here two were small and a few blossoms of the rare and beautiful Victoria Regina. In this, as in all other respects, the nicest simplicity prevailed.

As early as the time when the casket was taken up the hill to Greystone people began to leave their houses and wend their way toward the villa. Most of them were aloof. It had been announced that the public would be permitted to view the remains from 8 until 8:30, and many were there who were anxious to be on time and get the opportunity of a farewell look at the features of their distinguished countryman. At 8 o'clock there were 100 men and women waiting on the walk before the entrance, until the policeman who guarded the door should stand aside and admit the public.

At 8:35 the people were admitted to the house, and from that time until the services began there was a steady stream of men and women filing through the eastern parlor at the left of the wide hall and into the middle and rear of the house, and thence to the western veranda over looking the Hudson. Upward of 600 people following this course gazed upon the pallid features of the dead leader. William H. Davis, one of the attaches of the estate, stood at the head of the rear veranda, while the crowd was passing. Louis Johnson, Mr. Tilden's valet, stood in the doorway leading to the hall and directed the people to the veranda after they left the hall.

Among the men whose names have a national interest who took their places in the line and stood a moment at the head of the casket were Hon. S. J. Randall, Editor Charles A. Dana and Hon. Abram S. Hewitt. There were, also, among the mourners many men of State and local prominence.

It was just 9:45 when the President's body form was seen emerging from a carriage at the porch. He was the first of the party to leave. Following him came Secretary Endicott, Secretary Whitney, Secretary Olney, and Secretary Tamm. They were followed by the private secretary of Mr. Tilden. No one was asked to stand aside for their convenience, and they took their proper places in the line. The President, who stood as a private citizen, so quiet was their progress, most of the people in the line ahead of them did not know until they had viewed the remains and had turned to go out that they were in the presence of the august living chief of the nation.

Mr. Cleveland paused longer at the head of the casket than others in the line. He looked steadily and sorrowfully at the features of his predecessor in the party leadership, and then walked on into the rear of the house, where three gentlemen who greeted him. Subsequently Mr. Secretary Smith, he went upstairs and was presented to the members of the mourning family.

Just ten minutes after Mr. Cleveland had passed through the hall Col. Tilden came to the door opening into the blue room and said:

"Now, if the friends will kindly stand aside, the family will take their seats."

The blue room is the middle of three parlors, each with a high and opens into the side hall by folding doors. Directly opposite the folding doors is the foot of the broad stairway to the chambers. The crowd of people separated on either side of the hall, leaving a clear passage from the rear of the blue room.

There was no delay in beginning the services. The first to come down the stairs and pass into the blue room were the pall-bearers. The list had been revised somewhat in the morning, and the following arose who served in the order of precedence, while the band, however, The German freemason painter, handed in a communication advising that the Central Union should render assistance, moral and financial, to the cigar makers. There was an excited discussion, and the committee finally laid upon the table a vote of 183 to 63.

This is said to have been one of the largest ballots ever taken in the union. The Knights became very enthusiastic, and cheered like wild men. A motion to rescind the resolution of sympathy was lost for want of a two-thirds vote.

During the discussion members worked themselves up to almost white heat. Several of them representing opposing factions came to blows, and it looked at one time as though a general riot would occur.

More Power to Be Given Powerfully.

PITTSBURGH, August 8.—From a leading Knight of Labor it was learned to-day that a movement for a general revision of the laws governing the organization is on foot. The question will be brought before the Richmond Convention in October next. It is proposed to give General Master Workman Powerfully the additional privilege of selecting the members of the General Executive Board. It is also proposed to have a Congress composed of one member from each State, with headquarters in New York City, who would materially lessen the work of the General Executive Board.

Hunters go Out.

LANCASTER, Pa., August 7.—The hunters of the Columbia Rolling Mill to-day killed the puffers in their strike for Philadelphia prices and work has been entirely suspended there. The chances are that there will be a long strike.

Phil Carpenter, Pioneer Chicagoan, Dead.

CHICAGO, Ill., August 7.—Phil Carpenter, one of the city's best known citizens, died at his residence on the 6th of August. He was 73 years of age. Mr. Carpenter was one of the oldest citizens of Chicago.

Joachim Miller Will Edit the Golden Era.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 7.—Joachim Miller has accepted the editorship of the *Golden Era*, a literary paper published here. Bret Harte made his debut upon the same publication.

Prohibition Wins in Alliance.

ALLIANCE, O., August 7.—In the vote on prohibition under the Dow law here to-day prohibition carried the day by 355 majority. A large vote was polled.

A PAID CLUB POSSIBLE.

IN THIS CITY FOR NEXT SEASON.

Prospects Flattering for an Interesting Organization—The League and Association Contests Last Week—The Present Situation in a Nutshell.

Chicago and Detroit had a tough time of it last week, and had it not been for the unexpected victories of Kansas City over New York, and St. Louis over Philadelphia, those two Eastern clubs would have perceptibly advanced upon the leaders. At present Detroit only leads Chicago three games, and New York is but two games behind Chicago, with Philadelphia nine in the rear of New York. Detroit's purchase of Danlap will greatly strengthen them, while at the same time it is an indication that Lucas is sick of his venture and will look to the Maroons go. In that event Glasscock will probably go to Chicago.

The Browns are climbing higher and higher out of the reach of their opponents, and on Saturday scored their sixteenth victory. Louisville held second place by three points over Brooklyn, while Pittsburgh is still in the fourth hole, fourteen points behind Brooklyn. There is no change in the remaining four clubs except that Baltimore has tired of last place, and has handed it over to the Mets, again.

TWO MORE DAIRY DEVILS.

Successfully Navigate the Whirlpool Rapids of Niagara.

BUFFALO, N. Y., August 8.—The turbulent waters of Niagara Whirlpool rapids were again navigated in a cask to-day, the feat being successfully accomplished by two men. The daring voyagers were William Potts and George Halitt, two coopers, who were employed in the same shop with Graham, who made the initial trip about three weeks ago. The barrel was ten feet long, conical in form, and built of the best locust staves. It was empty, with a screw, screw head and a turret with glass cover and holes. About 300 pounds of sand ballast kept it right side up most of the time. The two men lay back to back while passing through the most turbulent waters, clinging to the sides of the cask. The sand in the cask. Each man likewise kept on his own side of the cask by means of a canvas sail made fast to staples.

The start was made from the Maid of the Mist landing, on the Canada side, at 12:25 p. m. The cask was towed by a rope just above the Cataracts, where it was turned aside in the middle of the stream.

The novel craft was submerged about half the time while passing through the rapids, and the voyagers were kept on their feet by the force of the water. The cask was turned over on its side, and the voyagers were kept on their feet by the force of the water. The cask was turned over on its side, and the voyagers were kept on their feet by the force of the water.

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